

CLAIMS

What is claimed is a method of providing musical notation to a score, comprising the steps of:

- (a) assigning an identifying indicia to each note across a three octave range comprising a left octave, a middle octave, and a right octave, wherein indicia ranging from "-1" to "-7" are assigned to notes C through B of the left octave respectively, indicia ranging from "1" through "8" are assigned to the notes C through C of the middle octave and the note C of the higher octave respectively, and indicia ranging from "+2" to "+7" are assigned to the notes D through B of the right octave respectively; and
- (b) providing one or more printed music sheets selected from textual and hymnal format, where a musical score is printed on each music sheet and said identifying indicia corresponding to each note of the score is printed with the respective note; where the ability to identify each note in a score is aided.

ABSTRACT: A non-note reading methodology developed for the instant ability of lay people/students to use any keyboard instrument to play notes combined with cardinal numbers (1-8). They can instantly play melodies/choral parts. The notes of the scale are numbered from 1-8 according to their sequential position in the diatonic scale. Accidentals are identified by their usual symbols (*#,b*) and explained as closest note to right and closest note to the left, respectively. Naturals would appear in their naturally occurring 1-8 position. Notes in melodies that extend into another octave, higher or lower, are indicated by + or -, respectively, continuing the 1-8 or 8-1 sequence, depending on direction. Keyboards are all built on the diatonic scale principle of whole step, whole step, half step, whole step, whole step, whole step, half step; all playing takes place in the key of C. This does not preclude the ability to play in the key written if electronic instruments are used with a transposition key.